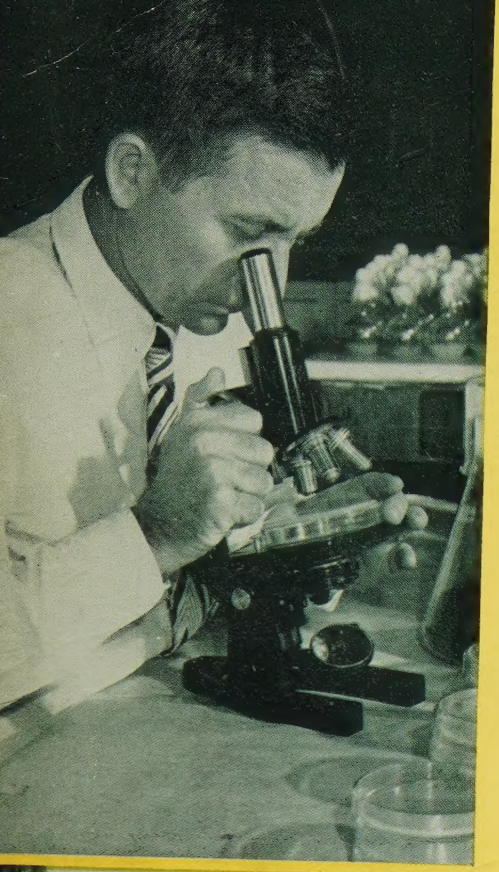
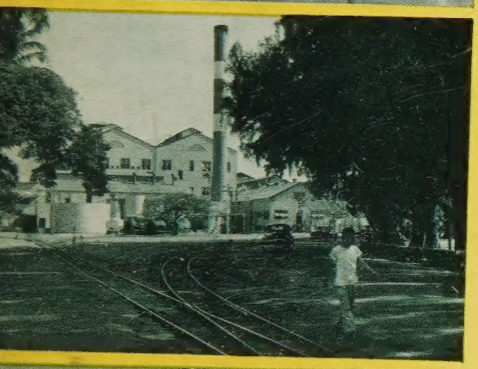


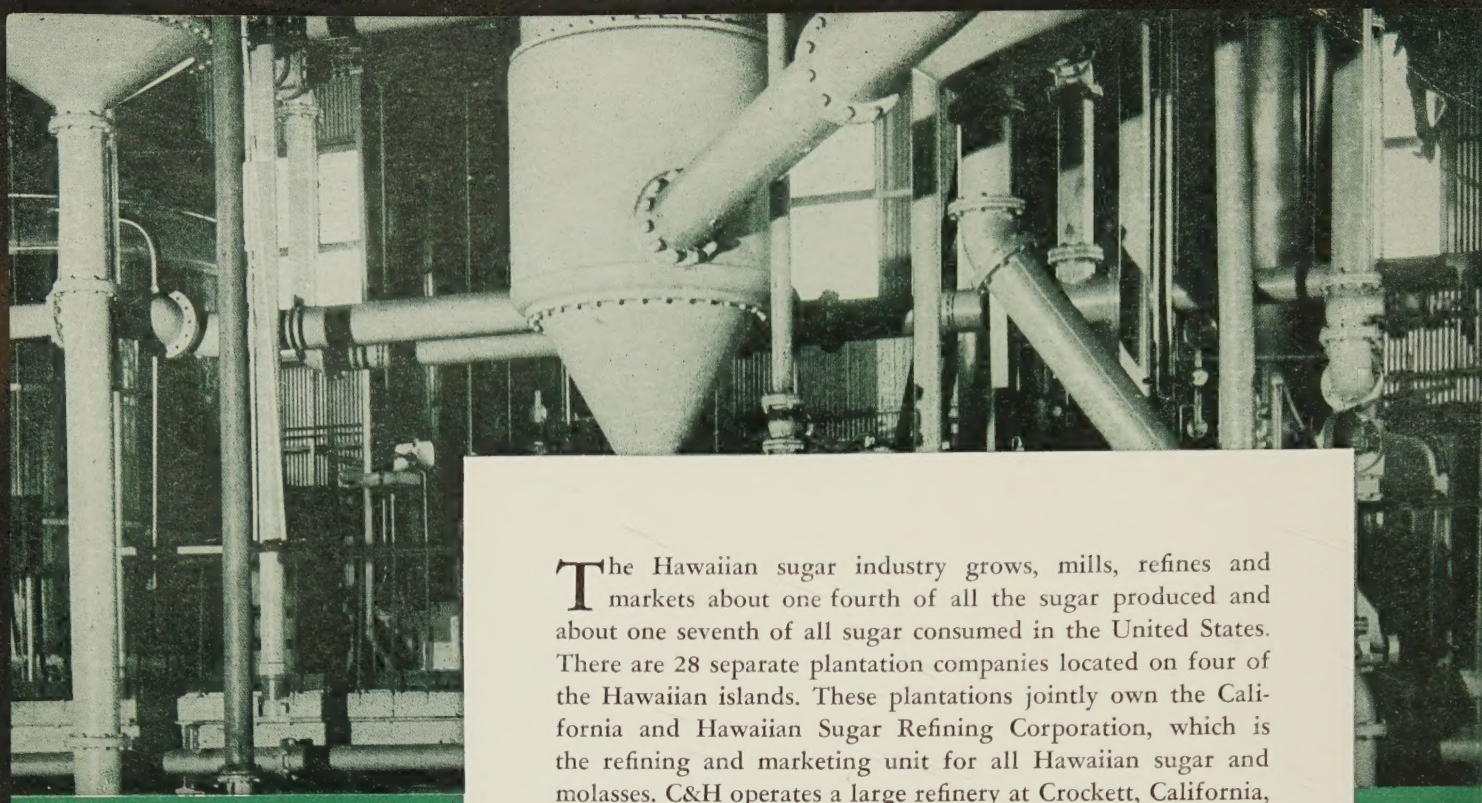


Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association

1952

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

3 JUN 1953



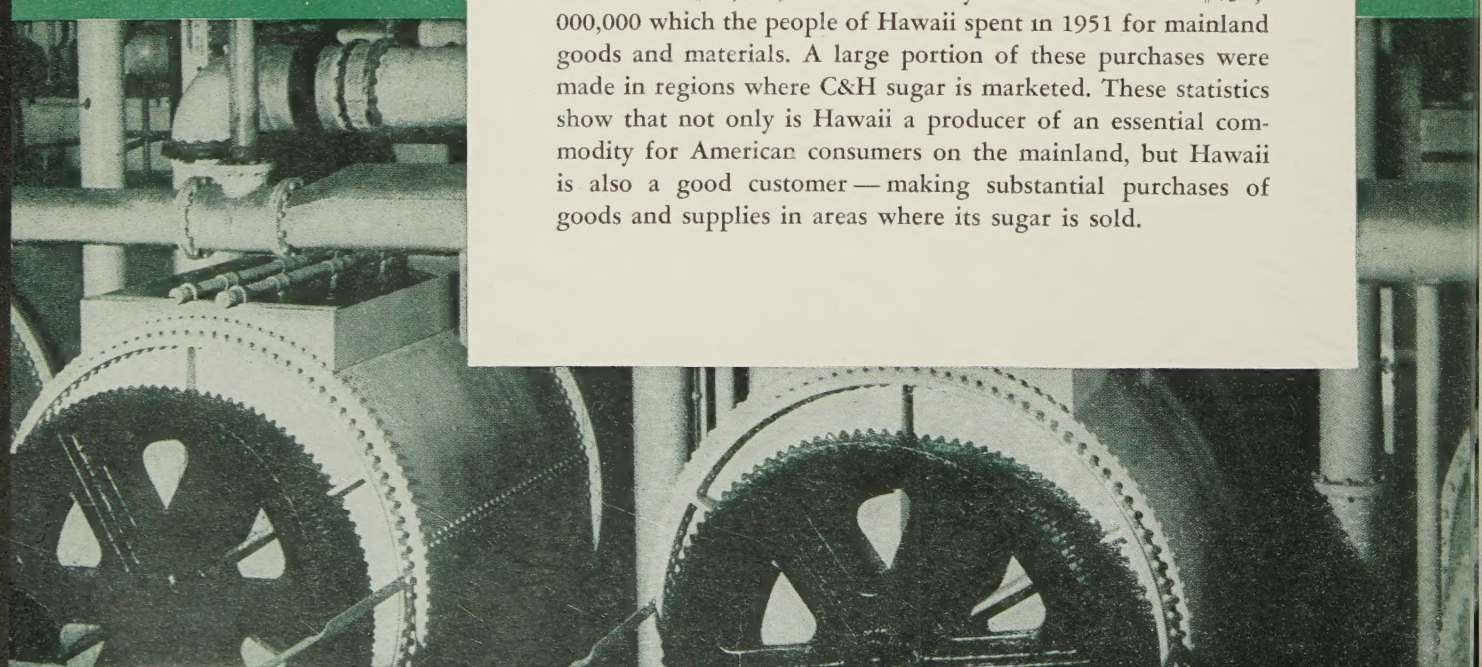
The Hawaiian Sugar Industry

The Hawaiian sugar industry grows, mills, refines and markets about one fourth of all the sugar produced and about one seventh of all sugar consumed in the United States. There are 28 separate plantation companies located on four of the Hawaiian islands. These plantations jointly own the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, which is the refining and marketing unit for all Hawaiian sugar and molasses. C&H operates a large refinery at Crockett, California, and a small refinery at Aiea, near Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association was organized in 1895 as a non-profit agricultural and research association to advance and protect Hawaii's sugar industry through development of improved techniques and management practices.

One of the major activities of the HSPA is the operation of one of the world's largest agricultural experiment stations. The station is financed entirely by private capital; no government monies go into its operation. In addition to its major achievements in sugar research, the station has aided in development of agriculture generally in the Islands.

Sugar production is Hawaii's largest single source of regular income from private business. As of June 30, 1952, the 28 plantations employed 22,000 persons. The annual payroll amounts to $60,000,000. This money is reflected in the $632,000,000 which the people of Hawaii spent in 1951 for mainland goods and materials. A large portion of these purchases were made in regions where C&H sugar is marketed. These statistics show that not only is Hawaii a producer of an essential commodity for American consumers on the mainland, but Hawaii is also a good customer — making substantial purchases of goods and supplies in areas where its sugar is sold.



Annual Report of the President

Presented by A. G. BUDGE
to members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association
at the Seventy Second Annual Meeting

Honolulu, T. H. December 1, 1952

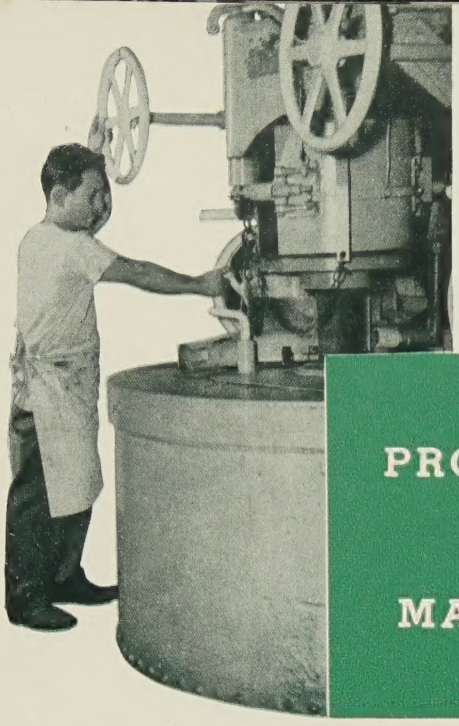
Since 1941 we have been accustomed to sugar scarcity. This has been true throughout most of the world. We in Hawaii have come to regard our principal problems as arising from weather and labor relations. At most we are apt to consider any future troubles confined to competition for our fair share of the sugar consumed in this country. But as a practical matter, we are actually part of a world-wide industry and despite the safeguards of the Sugar Act, overproduction and underconsumption anywhere in the world have serious consequences for us.

As world sugar production continues to increase, all American growers again face the big problem of our industry — people in other countries don't eat enough sugar. They want it, but they can't afford it — largely because they raise a substantial part of their taxes from sugar.

The average American uses 94 pounds a year; the average Frenchman, 58 pounds; the average Spaniard, 16 pounds; while the average Chinese uses less than 3 pounds. Lower living standards and the practice in many countries of levying excessive taxes on sugar are principal reasons for these differences. Not only do Americans eat more sugar than most people, but our market is rendered doubly attractive to foreign producers because they can sell their sugar here for money that means something —American dollars.

While 1952 saw little change in the pattern of consumption, world production was greater than ever before in history. Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines alone increased their crops by about 1,855,000 tons over 1951. The question is, who is going to eat this sugar? Americans can't. Unfortunately eating still seems to be the only way to use sugar.

This surplus is of major concern to us.



PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

Hawaiian production for 1952 exceeded 1,000,000 tons, still short of the peak crop of 1933 and the 1,097,000 tons permitted under the Sugar Act, but convincing evidence that the industry has almost recovered from the setback suffered during the last World War.

We will receive about $121 per ton for our sugar this year, an improvement of about $3 over 1951. This should permit all but a few of our plantations to break even or make some profit.

The more favorable sugar price may be credited to the sound administration of the Sugar Act by the Department of Agriculture, which fixed an estimate of American consumption for 1952 that permitted only so much sugar to enter the American market as could be absorbed at reasonable prices. While the price is still low by comparison with other commodities, such as cotton and grains, and the cost of things we buy to operate like tractors, trucks and lumber, it must be recognized that the Department of Agriculture has met its responsibility to protect domestic producers in the face of strong pressures to increase the supply of sugar as a means of lowering its price.

The housewife does not protest the price of sugar. At less than 10¢ a pound on the grocer's shelf it is the greatest food value she can buy. The pressures against the sugar price come, understandably, from industrial users — principally bakers and the

bottlers of soft drinks. Bottlers are big users of sugar, and many believe their product cannot be sold for more than 5¢ — in the face of rising labor costs. It has been said that a 7½¢ coin would be a boon to the bottlers and the sugar business.

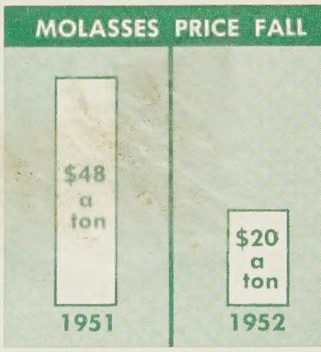
Action to support sugar prices was not confined to the administration of quotas. The Department of Agriculture also moved to restrict the Puerto Rican crop for 1952-3 to the limits prescribed in the Sugar Act. This will be helpful next year. Likewise, the Cuban government, recognizing the dangers of Cuban overproduction in 1952, impounded the surplus, planning to distribute it over the next five years. At the same time it expects to restrict the size of future crops.

On the world scene, the International Sugar Council met last spring and again this fall. While the immediate interests of the Council are in restricting production and giving some order to marketing, it shows welcome signs of taking a positive approach to increasing consumption in foreign countries.

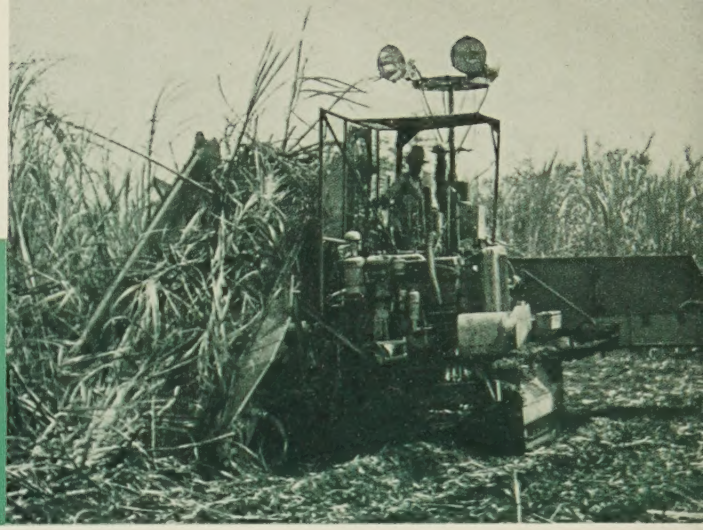
If these measures are successful and if the Department of Agriculture continues to manage estimates of consumption and quotas with its past judgment and skill and consistent with the intent of the Sugar Act, our industry may be spared some of the shock from world overproduction and underconsumption which might otherwise come in 1953.

If they fail, we have, in the case of molasses, a painful illustration of what might befall sugar. In the first ten months of 1952, as a result of overproduction and disorganized marketing, the molasses price fell from $48 to $20 a ton. No one knows where it will stop. As we in Hawaii produce about one ton of molasses for each four tons of sugar, this decline cost us approximately $7,000,000. A much less dramatic decline in sugar would be disastrous.

Molasses price prospects are not good. Not only is the market situation disorganized, but we are faced with a vastly expanding plant capacity in the petrochemical industry for the production of industrial alcohol. Use of molasses for feed purposes must be increased wherever possible.



PLANTATION PROBLEMS



HSPA Cutter-Windrower

While events in the world economy and in the national market develop in a pattern that will determine the long-term future of our industry, local problems continue to require day-to-day solution. The size of our crop is less a measure of our success than is our ability to hold costs to proper levels in relation to other domestic producers.

Our ever-increasing wage scale has been recognized by the Department of Agriculture as a major concern in this respect. We should not overlook the caution of the director of the Sugar Branch of the Department of Agriculture. He has told us, "The productivity necessary to support the industry's present wage structure has not been achieved in all segments of the industry . . . New production miracles are needed and needed quickly . . . The Sugar Act does not . . . hold back the major, tide-like changes in economic forces."

Moving hand-in-hand with increased labor costs are the costs of many things we need to buy in growing sugar. Twenty years ago, when we got $54 a ton for our sugar, we could buy 5,000 board feet of lumber with it. Today, our income from a ton of sugar will buy only 1,500 board feet. Similarly, in the '30s, 113 tons of sugar would buy a tractor. Today, it takes the revenue from 159 tons to buy an equivalent machine.

We have spent over $70,000,000 since the war on capital improvements to our plantations. The greater part of this was spent in an attempt to hold production costs to levels that will permit us to compete in the domestic market. In 1946 there was some $6,000 invested to support a job in our industry. In 1952 there was about $8,500 invested for every Hawaiian sugar worker. While this policy has taxed some of our members severely, the need of this course is being manifested in better control of our spiralling costs. There is also the fact that we still have properties operating in certain parts of the Territory where geography and climate pose special problems. We might have lost a number of these plantations without their courageous investments in plant and equipment following the war.

Again during the year a shipping strike disrupted the distribution of our product. There has not been a year since 1947 when a strike on the docks, or on the ships,

or at the refinery, has not affected the supplies available for distribution by our marketing organization, C&H. Each time C&H is forced to withdraw from the market we lose not only sales but, more important, the confidence of the trade in our ability to deliver in the future. In an effort to maintain continuous supply to its customers during this past summer, C&H purchased some 75,000 tons of sugar from other areas, of which two thirds was actually melted and sold by C&H, the remainder being resold as raws when the emergency ended.

As a result of cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, there are now 1,248 independent sugar cane growers on the Island of Hawaii in the areas where sugar cane depends solely on rainfall. Each such grower independently manages and operates his farm, arranges with the banks for financing, and enjoys an assured and stable market for his sugar cane under a purchase contract with a nearby plantation mill.

The independent grower, in almost every case, was formerly an adherent planter who grew sugar cane cooperatively with a plantation on a small portion of the area classified under the Sugar Act as the "plantation farming unit" on which the plantation and the adherent planter were co-producers. The Department of Agriculture has long advocated the transition from adherent planter to independent grower status. The plantations have cooperated in every proper way in making it possible for this new group of agricultural producers to take their place in the economic structure and life of Hawaii.

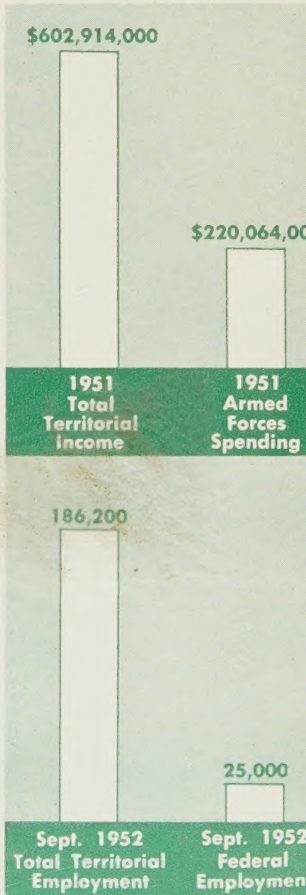
As the principal civilian source of employment and taxes, and as the largest user of the limited lands of these Islands, our industry has a responsibility to make the best possible contribution to the stability of the Hawaiian economy. When the Korean war ends, a drop in military spending may be expected here. This would mean immediate unemployment with resulting social and financial distress to the community. The startling fact is that without high levels of military spending there is not now enough work in these Islands for our people. This was demonstrated in 1949 when 16.6% of the work force was unemployed, despite the fact that some 25,000 workers left the Territory over the years following the end of World War II.

The solutions rest in Federal maintenance of large garrisons and training programs here, stimulation of further emigration, and in comprehensive research to find new ways for Hawaii to make a living.

We may reasonably expect that defense authorities will, as a matter of principle, undertake to schedule defense activities in a way to prevent disruption of the economy of any part of the country as reliant on military spending as is Hawaii. Our insular position makes us necessarily sensitive to sudden change. When and if military activity is to be curtailed here, we will need time to adjust to the fact if serious disruption is to be avoided.

We may also expect Federal assistance in the orderly movement of unemployed to labor-short mainland areas.

But the comprehensive search for new ways of making jobs — and keeping secure those we already provide — must be done for ourselves.



EXPERIMENT STATION

Our research activity must always emphasize the security of the sugar industry in terms of keeping us competitive with other domestic producers.

In this respect, our Experiment Station had a successful year. Though it is difficult to assign credit for the initiation of ideas as many originate on the plantations, advances were made under Station leadership in cultural practices, mechanical devices, and milling.

In the area of agricultural practice, critical levels of available plant food in the soil are being established to aid in determining fertilizer requirements. Improved methods of analyzing the leaves of growing cane have been developed to control the nutrition of the plant.

Materials which are by-products of the atomic age continue to be used in our cane growth experiments. Radioactive rubidium from the Oak Ridge atomic energy laboratories has been applied successfully to test the distribution and ground penetration of irrigation water.

Plaster of Paris blocks are now serving to control irrigation intervals on several plantations. Application of fertilizer by airplane both in dry and liquid form shows promise, the dry fertilizer being applied experimentally to young cane. Applications of liquid fertilizer are made to cane leaves to eliminate shortages of plant food after an unirrigated field has closed in.

Cane trash, bagasse, and other reclaimed materials are being used on an increasing acreage to restore and maintain plantation soils. Substantial responses in yield of sugar per acre have been obtained from the additions of these organic materials to problem soils.

Devices developed since World War II may permit us to light cane fields at night for control of tasseling at a reasonable cost. Several chemical sprays are showing promise in both inhibiting and delaying tassels.

By growing sugar cane in controlled climate houses, it has been demonstrated that low root temperature is the chief limiting factor in nutrition and growth, far outweighing air temperature in importance.

Work in the field of agricultural engineering has been devoted almost exclusively to the problems of mechanical harvesting. These seem on the way to final solution. Good results have been achieved on both unirrigated and irrigated plantations. Although the new machines have demonstrated an ability to cut and elevate the cane, the answer to transferring it economically to a hauling unit has yet to be developed. The new infield transportation unit designed for the wet condition on the Hilo Coast has proven very successful.

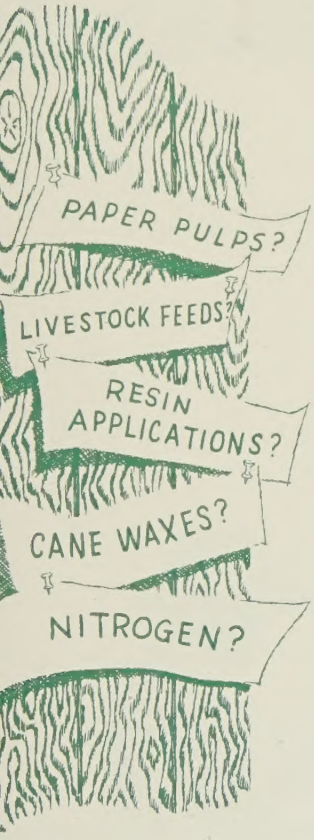
Work continues on cleaning cut cane in the field. An experimental unit will soon be ready for trials. This will not be a perfected machine, but will be useful in developing principles.

Our milling of cane is far from perfect and increased attention to research in factory engineering is desirable. During the year the principal study in this field involved the use of radioactive phosphates to explore clarification problems.

So, the traditional work of the Experiment Station goes forward.

Cane Seedlings at HSPA
Experiment Station, Honolulu

BY-PRODUCTS



As a complement to a strong sugar industry the community needs to enlarge its economy. This could be achieved by the development of profitable by-products of sugar cane. We are completing the first full year of a concentrated study in this field. This investigation, which was initiated in 1951, gained full momentum during 1952. It has been devoted primarily to the separation of the pith from the fiber in bagasse, the use of a molasses-pith combination as cattle feed, and the production of paper pulps from the fiber. The activity is conducted as a part of the work of the Station but is directed from a coordinating office established in San Francisco under George W. Aljian who has been loaned by C&H for the work. Research of various descriptions was conducted for the HSPA in Washington, New York, Syracuse, Cleveland, Peoria, Appleton, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Camas (Washington), and, of course, in Honolulu and Hilo.

Separation of the pith from the fiber in bagasse has been accomplished through a practical method and at costs that appear satisfactory. Accordingly, the cooperative project with the U. S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station at Peoria has been concluded.

From trials that are nearly complete it seems reasonably certain that a livestock feed has been developed in cooperation with the University of Hawaii and the Industrial Research Advisory Council, which will serve in part to increase Hawaii's self-sufficiency in this respect. It has been established that any undertaking

to market this feed on the mainland would be uneconomic. With the volume limited to local needs the success of this work is of more importance to the basic economy of the Islands than to the sugar industry as such.

On the other hand, extensive studies of the production of paper from bagasse indicate that the problems are less technical than economic in character. It is believed that another year of work on this subject could lead to small-scale commercial production of low-quality pulps and positive indications of the prospects for pulps having a higher value. Newsprint possibilities, so far as local production is concerned, are negative. Though the basic difficulties might be overcome — that is, the stiffness and opacity that characterize bagasse papers — local volume would not be sufficient to support an economic-sized plant, and export to the mainland seems impractical.

Inquiries into local production of nitrogen from the air, cane wax recovery, resin applications, commercial uses for the absorbent properties of pith, and other by-product possibilities are under way, but none is sufficiently advanced to suggest conclusions. This entails basic work in organic chemistry which has so far been neglected. It is believed that the operations of the Experiment Station should be enlarged to include this activity.

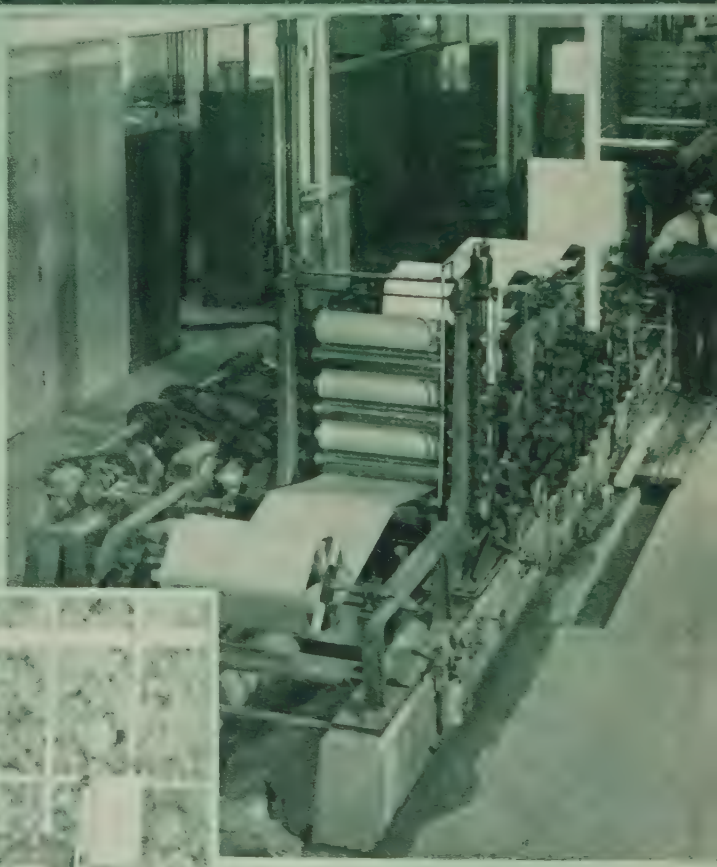
Ernest W. Greene, our Washington representative, has been elected President of the Sugar Association, Inc., which is supported by contributions from most of the producers, refiners and beet processors selling in the domestic market. The association directs the activities of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., and Sugar Information, Inc. Reorganization of the Sugar Research Foundation lends encouragement to our belief that fundamental research may provide added values for our sugar and molasses over the long term.

While investigations of our by-products potential are necessarily slow and costly, the values are self-evident. Means must be contrived to improve the return from sugar and the Islands' trade balance with the mainland. Further, we of the HSPA have a responsibility that extends beyond our stockholders and employes to the general community to get the answers, even if they are negative.

Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

Mainland Research

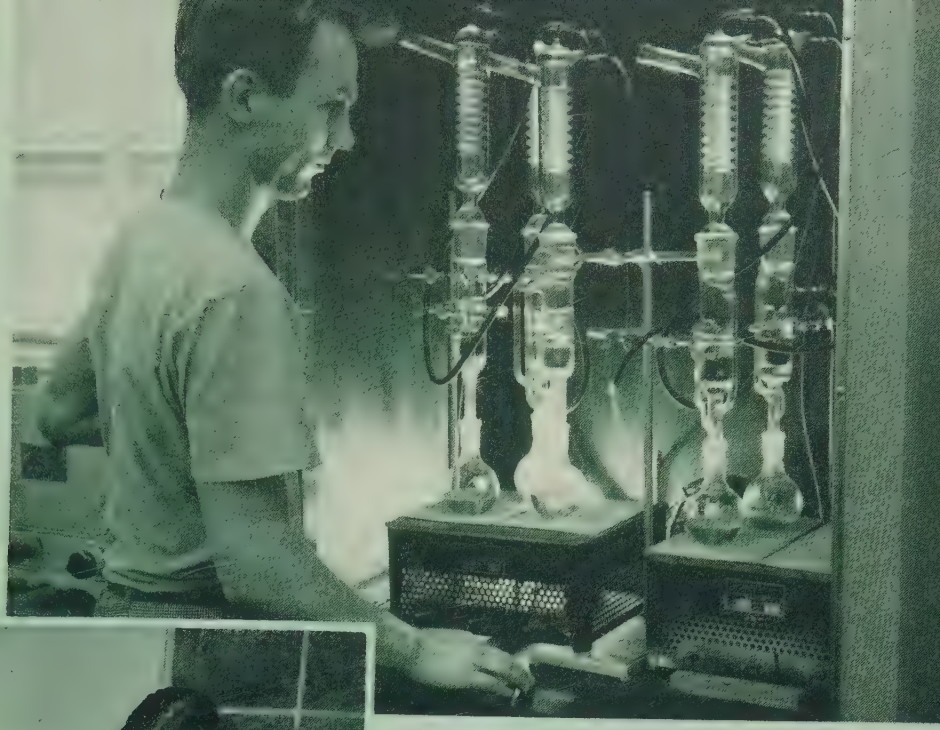
The pictures on these pages illustrate typical HSPA by-product studies now going forward at mainland research centers.

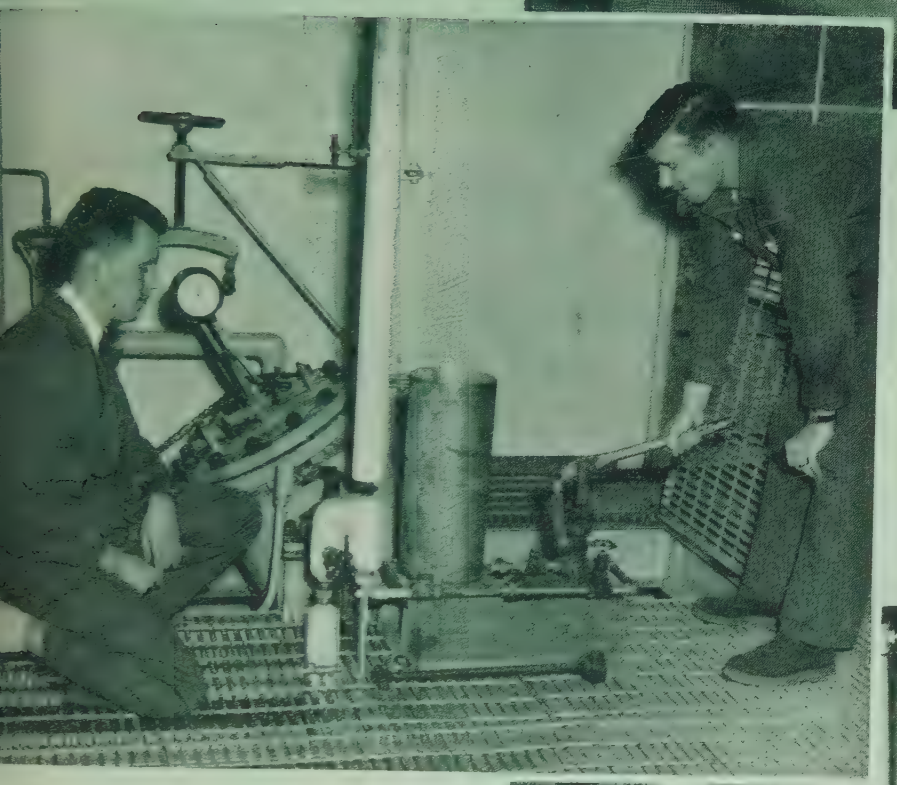


Experimental paper machine at Crown Zellerbach Corp. Development Laboratory.

Preparing small batches of bleached pulp.

Making determination
of chemical properties
of milled bagasse.





Making a "cook" of bagasse
in the small rotary digester.

Preparing bagasse for
experimental paper machine.

LABOR RELATIONS

Sugar companies and ILWU negotiating committees.

The annual reopening of the labor agreement with the ILWU led to a negotiated wage increase of 11¢ per hour and a reduction in the number of 48-hour work weeks from 26 to 14 as the basic pattern. Elimination of the wage escalator which related wage rates to the price of sugar marks a significant advance in security of income for our employes.

Union pressures for rigidity in the scheduling of work reflect a failure to recognize the fact that we are farmers, dealing with a perishable agricultural commodity which must be cultivated when climatic and other conditions dictate. There is no latitude for confusing sugar culture with stevedoring or warehousing in this respect.

Once in a great while something unusual happens to the Plantation Negotiating Committee and associates. In October this took the form of an invitation from the H. C. & S. Company for the entire group to visit Hana as the guests of the company for a three day meeting and discussion with Carroll French, Director of Industrial Relations Counselors, of New York City. Reports indicate that this occasion was a

success in every respect and all who attended were most appreciative of the thoughtfulness and kindness of the management of H. C. & S. in extending the invitation.

A growing opportunity for our employes to own their own homes was manifest during the year as an increasing number of plantations offered housing or home sites for sale. To this time, 15 out of 28 plantations have made some provision for employe ownership of homes. It is to be regretted that a number of companies do not own their land and so cannot make such offerings.

The plantations suffered severely from the two months' interruption of shipping provoked by a jurisdictional strike called against the West Coast operators. The owners were powerless to effect a settlement until inter-union difficulties were reconciled. The plantations were forced into emergency shipment and storage of one third of their total crop, at an extra cost of $500,000. The increased costs to the refinery directly due to the strike were $1,250,000 for a total cost to the industry of at least $1,750,000.

Hawaii has been greatly enriched over the years by assimilating new immigrant groups into full participation in, and enjoyment of, the benefits of a modern American community. In Hawaii, as elsewhere, the problems of integration into the community are always most difficult for the latest immigrant groups to arrive. Latest arrivals in Hawaii are from the Philippines. Excellent workers, thrifty and amiable, many still lack opportunities for a full and rewarding family and social life available to the rest of the community. It is our continuing responsibility to aid as best we can the development of these new-comers into full-fledged citizens, sharing with us the responsibilities and privileges of all Americans. They have proven themselves more than worthy.

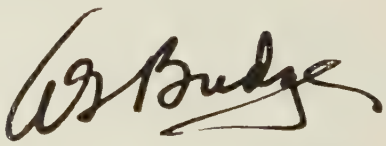
CONCLUSION

So we end our first million-ton year since before the war, with the hardships of wartime labor and equipment shortages overcome. We can look forward now to early attainment of our quota under the Sugar Act. The added investment in tools and equipment, the development of new scientific methods, and a resulting increase in productivity should make this possible. While there are fewer jobs in the sugar industry than before the war, they are better jobs. We have demonstrated the economic law that improved productivity means improved living standards. The relative growth in employment in the distribution and service trades is evidence that increased productivity supports more and better jobs in Hawaii, as it has throughout America.

Unfortunately, sugar prices are such that in the face of rising costs we are not earning a reasonable return on our investment. The average earnings of the industry after taxes for 1951 are calculated at 4.9%. Members of the San Francisco Stock Exchange who visited Hawaii during the year left with no glowing impression of sugar as an investment because of this low return and the recurring labor disturbances that interrupt our operations.

However, we have overcome our wartime difficulties, which once seemed insurmountable. We are providing our employes with the highest standard of living of agricultural employes anywhere. We have embarked on research which may enlarge the economic base of our community. And we have stronger assurance than ever before that our political maturity will be recognized with early statehood. In these factors, there is ground for cautious optimism.

Respectfully submitted,



President

H. S. P. A. Officers and Committees

OFFICERS

A. G. BUDGE	—	*President*
J. E. RUSSELL	—	*1st Vice President*
R. G. BELL	—	*2nd Vice President*
E. W. GREENE	—	*Vice President*
S. M. MILLER	—	*Asst. Vice President*
R. R. TRENT	—	*Secretary*
S. L. PLATT	—	*Asst. Secretary*
T. M. BROWN	—	*Treasurer*
W. PFLUEGER	—	*Asst. Treasurer*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, H.S.P.A.

A. G. BUDGE
J. E. RUSSELL
R. G. BELL
A. S. DAVIS
E. G. SOLOMON
G. E. SCHAEFER

STANDING COMMITTEES

Appointed by A. G. Budge, President, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, to serve during the year 1951-1952

BULK SUGAR AND MOLASSES COMMITTEE
R. G. Watt, Chairman
A. J. Hebert
W. E. Smith
F. A. Schaefer, III (1)
Simes T. Hoyt
F. A. Schaefer
George D. Becker
Robert H. Hughes
Morgan Kilby
D. G. Conklin
T. M. Brown

EXPERIMENT STATION COMMITTEE
J. D. Brown, Chairman
W. W. G. Moir (2)
R. A. Cooke, Jr.
F. Broadbent
Wm. Bush
G. E. Schaefer

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON BY-PRODUCTS
F. E. Simpich, Jr., Chairman (3)
W. W. G. Moir
G. E. Schaefer
F. A. Schaefer III (4)
A. L. Dean (5)
R. A. Cooke, Jr.

FISCAL COMMITTEE
W. M. Bush, Chairman (6)
J. E. Ednie (7)
J. J. G. Webster (8)
H. M. Robinson (9)

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE
H. C. Babbitt, Chairman
J. D. Brown (10)
R. A. Van Orsdel
R. L. Moore
John Murphy
F. A. Schaefer

INSURANCE COMMITTEE
C. H. Smith, Chairman
K. F. Gillis
A. J. Wriston
P. G. Lemke
F. A. Schaefer
Roger Pierson (11)

MATERIALS ALLOCATION COMMITTEE
Emory Bronte, Chairman
Malcolm MacNaughton
James P. Winne
Thomas Balding
F. A. Schaefer III (12)
F. A. Schaefer

PLANTATION HEALTH AND SANITATION COMMITTEE
Dr. A. L. Dean, Chairman (13)
Dr. Nils P. Larsen
Carl C. Fisher
L. F. Deacon
Francis Morgan
J. J. G. Webster (14) (15)
R. L. Moore (16)

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE
J. E. Russell, Chairman
C. B. Wightman (17)
G. E. Schaefer
Emory Bronte
Wm. Norwood
J. S. Coonley
C. H. Holt

PLANTERS' COMMITTEE
J. E. Ednie, Chairman (18) (19)
J. D. Brown
H. C. Babbitt
H. M. Richards

ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE
Reynolds Burkland, Chairman
R. G. A. Crowe
Howard Hubbard
F. A. Schaefer III
M. A. Pietschman
Ernest Smith

TAX COMMITTEE
Alan V. Stewart, Chairman
L. J. Houghton
E. F. Major
T. Bowman
R. G. A. Crowe
Ernest Smith

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FACTORY ENGINEERING
A. J. Hebert, Chairman
Walter E. Smith
S. T. Hoyt
R. G. Watt
F. A. Schaefer III

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
Malcolm MacNaughton, Chairman
R. A. Cooke, Jr.
A. J. Hebert
J. D. Brown
L. A. McDonell

(1) Replaced F. A. Schaefer, deceased. 4-1-52

(2) Mr. Moir acted as Chairman during the absence of Mr. J. D. Brown 3-27-52

(3) Mr. A. J. Hebert acted as Chairman during the absence of Mr. Simpich, 8-28-52.

(4) Mr. F. A. Schaefer III served in place of Mr. G. E. Schaefer. 4-9-52.

(5) Mr. A. J. Hebert replaced Dr. A. L. Dean, deceased, 3-12-52.

(6) Mr. J. E. Ednie served as Chairman during absence of Mr. W. M. Bush, 4-29-52.

(7) Mr. V. Spackman served as a member during absence of Mr. J. E. Ednie, 8-8-52.

(8) Mr. R. A. Cooke, Jr. served in place of Mr. J. J. G. Webster, 12-17-51.

(9) Mr. H. M. Robinson was added as a member — 4-29-52.

(10) Mr. J. D. Brown replaced Mr. F. A. Schaefer, deceased. 4-1-52.

(11) Mr. Pierson replaced Mr. F. A. Schaefer, deceased. 4-1-52.

(12) Mr. F. A. Schaefer III replaced Mr. F. A. Schaefer. 4-1-52.

(13) Mr. C. B. Wightman replaced Dr. A. L. Dean, deceased. 3-6-52.

(14) Mr. C. C. Spalding replaced Mr. J. J. G. Webster. 12-17-51.

(15) Mr. J. J. G. Webster acted as Chm. during the absence of C. B. Wightman, 5-5-52.

(16) Mr. R. L. Moore added to the Committee. 5-5-52.

(17) During the absence of Mr. C. B. Wightman Mr. Hebden Porteus served as a member. 5-5-52.

(18) Mr. J. D. Brown acted as Chairman during the absence of Mr. J. E. Ednie. 8-7-52.

(19) Mr. V. Spackman served as a member during absence of Mr. J. E. Ednie. 8-8-52.

IN MEMORIAM

JOHN K. CLARKE

Vice President, Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.; died December 29, 1951; born, December 4, 1882, Honolulu T.H. Business executive, trustee Bernice P. Bishop and James Campbell estates and director of several Hawaiian corporations. Began business career as a newsboy. Elected HSPA member January, 1919.

DR. ARTHUR L. DEAN

Vice President and Director, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd.; died March 1, 1952; born, October 1, 1878, Southwick, Mass. Outstanding scientist, educator, business executive, community leader. Came to Hawaii June 15, 1914 to become president College of Hawaii, later University of Hawaii. Elected HSPA member November 10, 1930.

WILFRED E. HARRISON

Vice President, Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.; died February 28, 1952; born, July 10, 1893, Honolulu, T.H. Executive of trust company with which he was first associated in 1922; member of widely known Hawaii family. Elected HSPA member November 27, 1950.

ROBERT A. HUTCHISON

Retired manager, Laupahoehoe Sugar Co.; died October 27, 1952; born, September 13, 1872, Edinburgh, Scotland. At death, second oldest ex-sugar plantation manager in Territory. Came to Hawaii from native Scotland in 1894 to begin half-century sugar industry career. Retired from Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. in 1944 after total service of 42 years, last 29 as manager. Elected HSPA member July, 1915.

FREDERICK A. SCHAEFER JR.

Secretary-Treasurer, F. A. Schaefer & Co., Ltd.; died March 24, 1952; born, August 10, 1896, Honolulu, T.H. Executive of sugar agency firm founded by his family; also Secretary-Treasurer, Honokaa Sugar Co. and Hawaiian Irrigation Co. Began business career in 1916 with H. Hackfeld & Co. (now American Factors, Ltd.). Elected HSPA member March 10, 1926.

URBAN E. WILD

Attorney, Civic Leader and Co-founder law firm Smith & Wild, now Smith, Wild, Beebe & Cades; died August 14, 1952; born, August 24, 1891, Cedar Falls, Ia. President Bar Association of Hawaii, 1934-35, and Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, 1950. Came to Hawaii in 1917 to join law firm of Frear, Prosser, Anderson & Marx. Elected HSPA member November 27, 1950.

T. CLIVE DAVIES

After this report had gone to press the sugar industry and the entire community of Hawaii were saddened by news of the death of T. Clive Davies, chairman of the Board of Directors of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd. Mr. Davies died November 16, 1952, at London, England. He was born September 28, 1871, in Honolulu. He was the eldest son of Theo. H. Davies, who, in 1868 bought the business which now is Hawaii's second oldest sugar agency. Mr. Clive Davies joined the firm in 1894; became a director in 1898 and board chairman in 1917.

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